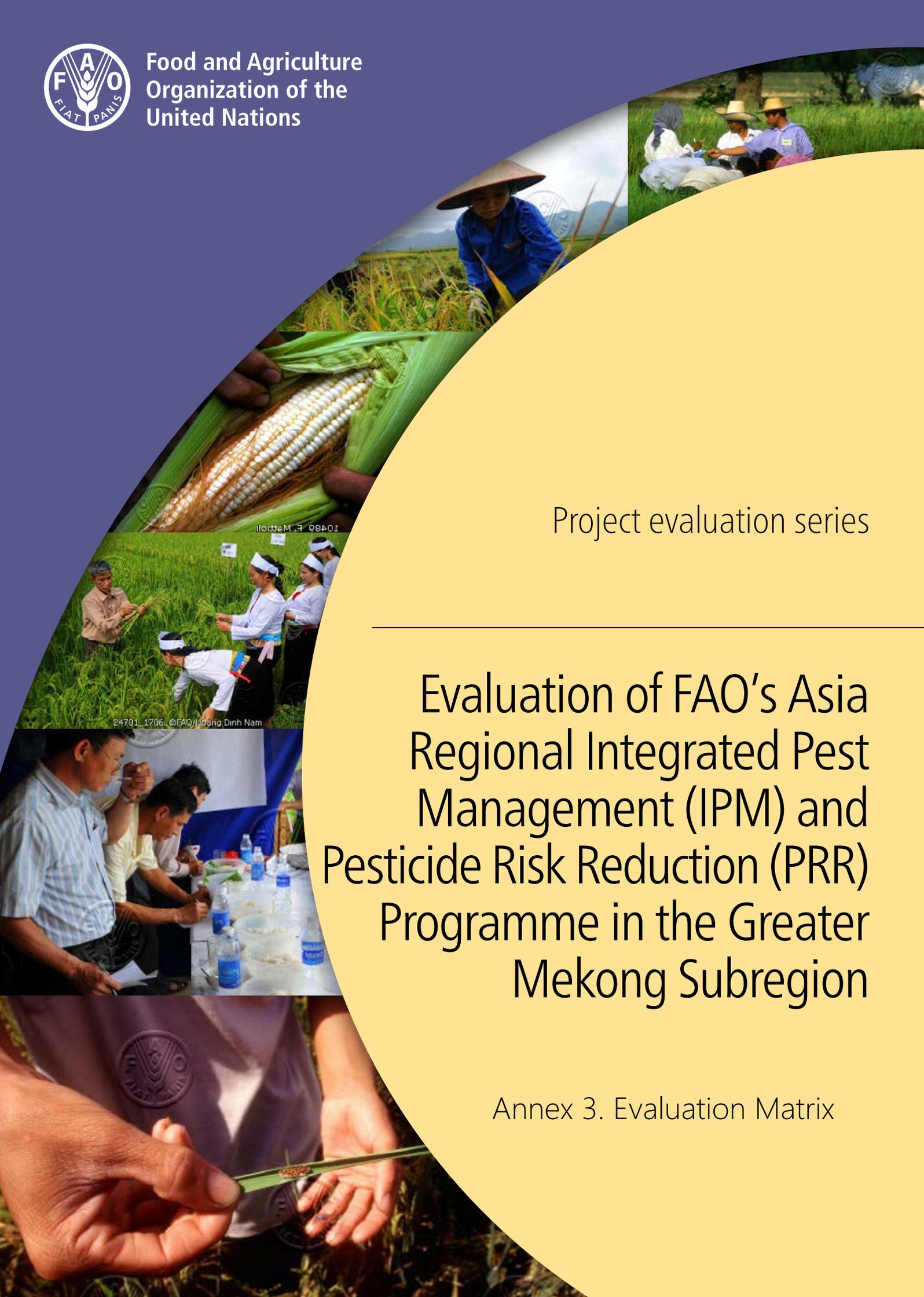




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Project evaluation series

Evaluation of FAO's Asia Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Pesticide Risk Reduction (PRR) Programme in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Annex 3. Evaluation Matrix

Project evaluation series

FAO Asia Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Pesticide Risk Reduction (PRR) Programme in the Greater Mekong Subregion

GCP/RAS/229/SWE

In support of Kemi Programme
“Towards a Non-Toxic Southeast Asia” phase II

Annex 3. Evaluation Matrix

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 2019

1. Evaluation Matrix

Overall objectives of the Towards a non-toxic environment in Southeast Asia phase II

- **Immediate objective 1:** Reduced risks associated with pesticide use and enhanced use of alternatives through increased awareness and enhanced capacity in farming communities, schools and institutions and among consumers in partner countries.
- **Immediate objective 2:** Enhanced international, national, and local advocacy on sustainable pest management/agriculture.
- **Immediate objective 3:** Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up IPM and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.
- **Immediate objective 4:** Strengthened regulatory framework for the control of pesticides in selected partner countries.
- **Immediate objective 5:** Strengthened capacity for chemicals management within authorities, industries and among relevant CSOs in the partners countries.

Specific objective of the FAO component

IPM - Strengthened capacity to innovate and scale-up IPM and pesticide risk reduction training for sustainable intensification of crop production in partner countries.

Policy - Strengthened regulatory framework for the control of pesticides in selected partner countries

The Evaluation Objectives:

- Assess the strategic relevance of the geographical thematic scope of the programme;
- Assess the complementarity and synergy between the implementing partners;
- Assess the role and contribution of the FAO's work on: strengthening of regulatory framework for the control and registration of pesticides; Greater farmer awareness and community action; Adoption of IPM and other lower risk measures.
- Assess the FAO work on pro-poor, gender mainstreaming and communication;
- Assess the FAO uptake and follow up actions taken in response to the 2016 mid-term evaluation;
- Identify success areas, gaps and lessons, and make the appropriate recommendations to the project team, the donor and other stakeholders to guide decision-making.

Key questions	Sub questions	Indicators
<p>1. How relevant were the FAO components to the overall programme design and the needs of the targeted communities and governments to strengthened capacity for efficient pesticide risk reduction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who are the stakeholders and what are their needs? - Were the programme components the most relevant and needed for successful implementation of the programme? - Should others aspects be addressed in the programme design to in order to achieve the broader impact of improved IPM/PRR governance? - To what extent was the FAO work aligned with national programmes and/or sector policies? - To what extent was the FAO work responding to the needs of the beneficiaries (small-scale farmers, women and governments) taking into account climate variability, cost of inputs and labour needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the stakeholders/beneficiaries involved in terms of profile, interests and role. • Review of the programme logical structure and theory-of change. • Comparative analysis of FAO's added value to the overall programme objectives, and how the FAO comparative strength translates into programme design. • Consistency of theoretical framework and appropriateness to the goal of reduced health and environmental risks from chemicals through better management of pesticides.

Key questions	Sub questions	Indicators
<p>2. How effective were the FAO partnerships across the programme in fostering collaborative actions and complementarity and synergy between the implementing partners?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How are FAO activities coordinated with those of the other implementing partners, in country? - Have synergies with relevant FAO interventions been identified and exploited? What other FAO initiatives and projects benefited from this programme? - What type of partnerships FAO established? At what level (country, regional, global)? How effective were they? - Has FAO developed partnership models engaging farmer groups/clubs with input retailers/markets? - Has FAO leveraged or promoted partnership models engaging the private sector; such as Public-Private Partnerships, Civil Society, or South-to-South cooperation options? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the programme structure and governance mechanisms. • Analysis of complementarities and synergies with other FAO initiatives. • Analysis of complementarities and synergies within the programme partners and in-country activities. • Analysis of evidence on the range and results of FAO partnerships. • Analysis of private sector engagement in supporting the sustainability of the project.
<p>3. How effective was the FAO policy support to strengthen pesticide regulatory management capacity? Did the policy changes translated into concrete financial support and mechanisms to upscale and sustain the results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has FAO contributed to improved awareness and knowledge of national counterparts on the importance of pesticide management? - How useful was the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit? Has FAO developed the needed capacity to establish/manage the toolkit? - How useful was the inspection scheme? Has FAO developed the needed capacity to carry out this function? - To what extent FAO increased the capacity of stakeholders to exchange information and promote actions to improve the pesticide management? - Has FAO supported the countries in translating the policies into actions? - Has FAO provided the needed technical advice to the regional and international platforms? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of evidence on the level of knowledge of key stakeholders. • Analysis of evidence on the use and institutionalization of the FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit and inspection scheme. • Review of the national pesticide governance system (capacity, structure, resources and policies). • Analysis of evidence on the value/benefit of regional workshops and meetings.
<p>4. How effective was the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the FFS (including the IPM/PRR curricula and training materials) in raising awareness and achieving and institutionalizing the results of the programme?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do farmers continue to practice IPM technologies? Why? - How efficient and effective were the FFS in promoting awareness, knowledge and sustained networks? - Has FAO documented and disseminated the IPM/PRR curricula and training materials? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meta-analysis of the impact studies. • Analysis of evidence on farmers continued engagement in networks to continue information exchange, sharing traditional knowledge, new biocontrol products, etc. • Analysis of evidence on farmers who joined local networks or associations to increase access to information, resources and technologies (between farmers, civil society organisations, research centres, civil society, government agencies, private companies, etc.). • Analysis of evidence on farmers experience with IPM and the impact on input costs, quality of the produce and the labour needs.

Key questions	Sub questions	Indicators
<p>5. What was the actual and potential impacts of women's participation in FAO's work?</p>		
<p>Lessons learned Forward-looking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are current conditions (political, institutional, legal, financial, etc.) conducive to consolidating and/or replicating the project's main actions? - What are the strengths of the project (causes and effects)? - What are the weaknesses of the project (causes and effects)? - What are the opportunities (good practices)? <p>b) Do the projects remain relevant in meeting the needs of the beneficiaries and to what extent do they contribute to global, regional and national policies on food security?</p> <p>c) To what extent did the projects achieve their intended results (in relation to tangible changes in the livelihoods; conservation of GR for food security; contributions to the development and implementation of national and local PGRFA policies and programmes; Capacity development)</p> <p>d) To what extent has the institutional and implementation set-up been conducive to achieve the intended results?</p> <p>e) Are projects main activities sustainable beyond projects conclusion? Are gender, human rights/intellectual property rights for farmers/indigenous populations environmental and other cross-cutting objectives fully integrated in the design and results?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced tangible changes in terms of increasing crop diversity at the farmer level (in particular the conservation and sustainable use of local varieties/landraces)? <p>Are the programme components the most relevant and needed for successful implementation of the programme?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced the farmer's specific capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change? • Increased the capacity of stakeholders to exchange information and promote actions to improve the pesticide management? technology transfer to improve food security and nutrition? <p>b) Have there been cases of follow-on farmers who are growing landraces as part of their food security strategy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of farmers out of total beneficiaries who have applied new techniques and capacities promoted by the project to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase seed production of landraces in year one (percentage of seeds produced in relation to seeds provided by the gene bank for each landrace provided by gene bank = baseline year 1 for seed production)? - Increase crop production of landraces to enhance food security, nutrition and in-situ conservation of GR (total production of each landrace crop in year two = baseline year 1; total seed production of each landrace in year 2);

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance food security of farmers and their families (percentage of food consumed per day that relates to landraces in relation to total food consumed); - Enhance nutrition (percentage increase in nutrients consumed from landraces in relation to the food supplemented per day); • Percentage of total farmers who have registered improved production in times of drought due to the introduction of landraces. • Percentage of total farmers who continue to grow and conserve landraces in-situ; • Percentage increase in land dedicated to landraces; • Percentage of follow-on farmers in relation to total beneficiaries of the project (men and women); • Percentage of total farmers who continue to be members of a partnership/network • Percentage of total farmers who applied soil and water conservation measures (box ridges for water harvesting, mulching, contour marking, natural pesticides, IPM, etc.). • Amount of new public funds allocated to support the continuation of the project's main actions. • Number of projects that have established value chains with the private sector.
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